

WEATHER REPORT.
Probabilities To-day.—Washington, September 27.—For the South Atlantic states, rising barometer, cooler northerly winds, partly cloudy or clear weather.
For the Middle States, northwest, possibly to southwest winds, cooler, followed by warmer, cloudy weather, with rising barometer.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY was clear, mild, and very pleasant. Early in the morning and at night it was quite warm. At 6 A. M., 59; at 10 A. M., 61; at 1 P. M., 63; at 4 P. M., 64; at 7 P. M., 61; at 10 P. M., 59; at midnight, 57.

Political Points.
Colonel F. A. Conkling, brother of Senator Conkling, goes to Ohio to take the stump for Tilden.
The Nashville (Tenn.) Democrats have nominated for State Senator Colonel Frank P. Cahill, a northern man and ex-Federal officer. His opponent in the Convention was an ex-Confederate.

Mr. Thompson, editor of the Columbus (S. C.) Herald, has resigned because he was required to place the name of R. B. Elliott, a Republican candidate for Attorney-General, at the head of his paper.

An Indiana correspondent writes enthusiastically of a Republican meeting at Shelbyville, in that State, and adds: "Whether all of the many gone before it will do any good or not, only election-day can tell."

Governor Chamberlain again denies that he has called for troops to maintain the peace in South Carolina. He says he "has never visited Washington except upon the special request of the authorities at Washington."

A correspondent of the New York Herald has interviewed Senator Thurman on the prospects of the canvass. The Senator said: "If election were to take place to-day Ohio would go Democratic. People are of that state of mind now that such would be the result. This is my opinion; only, remember, I shall be able to tell better a week or two hence, after I have gone about among the people."

"Yesterday," says the Cincinnati Enquirer of recent date, "a newspaper correspondent applied to the collector of internal revenue in this district for permission to examine the books relating to Governor Hayes's income returns. The collector refused on the ground that he was not authorized to examine the books. He referred the correspondent to the Department at Washington."

Among the speakers at a Democratic meeting in Baltimore Tuesday night was Captain John A. McCaull. He said the day has long since passed when there should be a difference or distinction between the living and the dead. He called his audience fellow-citizens and the cause of reform. One half of the present taxes, he declared, go into the pockets of the men who put it "where it will do the most good." The war is over, but when the war against corruption does commence, the boys in Gray, fighting on the side of the Government to drive out of power every thief in the land.

VANDALISM AT THE CAPITOL—MALICIOUS PERSONS DEFACING THE SENATE WING.
The officers in charge of the Senate wing of the Capitol are much troubled by the vandals who have deliberately gone to work to deface that wing. A short time ago nearly a gallon of oil, which must have been brought into the building for the purpose, was spilled on one of the inner flights of marble stairs. Yesterday it was discovered that a quantity of blue ink had been poured over the outer balustrade of the corridor connecting the Senate wing with the main building. The ink was poured in two or three places, and splashed about so as to do some material injury. The vandals cannot be without cutting into the marble. So many people are now at the Capitol every day, the number of visitors averaging more than a thousand, that it is impossible to keep watch of them all. It may be said, furthermore, that the management of this body of police is not efficient. It is true that the police have time to the mole of cake and lemonade in the dome, and the organization might as well be abolished as remain in its present condition. If the efforts to deface the building continue it is probable that a large reward will be offered for the detection of the offenders.—Press dispatch.

RICH RACING PRIZES FOR PIMLICO.—Major Ferguson, secretary of the Maryland Jockey Club, has just ordered two exceedingly handsome pieces of silverware from designs furnished by Bailey & Co. and J. E. Caldwell & Co., Philadelphia manufacturers, to be given as first and second prizes to the winners of the representative steeple chase at Pimlico for gentlemen riders, on Friday, October 27th. The first prize, valued at \$100, will be made by Bailey & Co. It is a punch-bowl, about 18 inches high, 14 inches diameter, weight 130 ounces, and capacity 12 quarts. The ornament is richly finished and oxidized. The ornamentation includes the appropriate design, in bas-relief, of a mounted rider leaping a hurdle. The opposite side is left plain for inscription. The border is a chain of intricate emblems, harmoniously wrought, including the unique monogram and the Maryland Jockey Club. The second prize, an antique urn, surmounted by a jockey, with saddle and whip, ready to pass the scales, will be made by J. E. Caldwell & Co., and cost \$100. The design calls for exquisite decorative work, the club monogram, and other devices. Both pieces will be the work of art and well worth the competition to obtain. This gentlemen riders' steeple chase will be the final event of the last day of the fall meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club for 1876. The subscribers, as heretofore mentioned, are C. E. Ashburner, Baltimore, Va.; H. M. Barlett, Warren, N. J.; M. Robinson, Jr., Philadelphia; A. B. Lawrence, Maryland Jockey Club, Sun.

Joel Cesar Moreno, on behalf of himself and fellow-corporators, filed Tuesday, in the office of the Secretary of State at Washington, in accordance with the law of Congress granting them a franchise for telegraph and a written acceptance of the terms and conditions as imposed by that law.

Boxes will be placed in the Centennial grounds to-day. Pennsylvania has ordered subscriptions to the national monument at Washington, D. C. Congress at the last session voted \$200,000 for the completion of the monument, to be paid in annual installments of \$50,000. About \$150,000 is necessary to complete it.

Mr. James K. Polk, widow of the ex-President of the United States, is living at Nashville, Tennessee, honored and beloved, at an advanced age.

Mr. Edwin Booth is soon to reappear on the New York stage in Shakspearian plays. The theatre selected for his reappearance is the Lyceum.

Mr. Mary Potter killed herself with laudanum in Middletown, Connecticut, through disgust at getting drunk.

A FAR-OFF LAND.

PEN-PICTURES OF WEST VIRGINIA.

DISCOURSE ON DOMESTIC JOYS—CHARMING SCENERY—AT THE HEADWATERS OF NOBLE STREAMS—A LAND FULL OF INTEREST—VALLEYS OF GREAT FERTILITY AND BEAUTIFUL FOLIAGE—JACK MOUNTAIN—WHAT IT OUGHT TO BE CALLED—THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

ON THE BANKS OF THE COWPOTUCK, Bath County, Va., September 10, 1876. "Ah, he's well off; but he has had his troubles, sir. He's buried two as good wives as ever I knowed." "My dear madam, it is a debatable question whether he deserves our commiseration on that account. To have had such good wives, as I am sure he had, since you say so, shows that he has enjoyed more of connubial bliss than falls to the lot of most men; and judging from his sagacity and tact in selecting wives, he may yet have another good one; whereas if he were poor, it may not be so. He is not a saint of holiness, but he is not an unfortunates for him to be relieved of them. So I think the gentleman is not in either case the object of sympathy."

This conversation occurred at the breakfast table at the Greenbrier Hotel, where I stood before the Great Wall, which, as letters, stands at the western foot of the Allegheny mountains. I entirely concurred with the gentleman in his reply to the exemplary landlady. I am sure my fair readers will find no fault with my opinions; for they are not inconsistent with a proper state of affairs. The landlady, who had had a good wife who could grow tired of her? and who that has lost such a one ever found consolation for his distress save in marrying another like her? I am always glad when I hear that a good man has met with such a reward, and am sure so are the ladies.

It was pleasant to hear this conversation in what the world would call so wild a locality. It was refreshing, and showed that civilization loses not at all by penetrating the mountain fastnesses and refreshing itself in their cool shades and crystal waters. The laughing ripples of the Greenbrier were in conversation relating to that domestic life which finds its sweetest music in the voices of nature.

WONDERFUL WATERS. My last letter related to the features of this far-off mountain land, which, as I stated before, is the source of great rivers that water a large part of this Union; more than half of the surface that lies east of and including the Mississippi Valley; and it is curious to see how the streams have interlarded upon one another. The road, which runs from the Greenbrier, the dividing line between the waters of the James and those of the Potomac, runs in nearly a western line from Monterey through Pocahontas and Randolph via Hot Springs, the centre of the most beautiful meadow-land possible of Virginia. I mean the true Valley of the Allegheny. And in traversing the Alleghenies that we first cross Back creek, a tributary of Jackson's river, which rises north of the road; secondly, the Laurel Fork of the North Branch, a Potomac tributary which rises south of the road; and thirdly, the Cheat river, which rises about five miles north of the line and empties into New River, and finally the Ohio; and lastly, we cross Cheat river, which rises possibly fifteen or more miles south of the road. This is the wonderful stream that has its source in the Allegheny mountains, the source of the grandest of the Allegheny system. This Cheat river, although destined to go into the Ohio—as do the waters of the Greenbrier—runs in an opposite direction from that taken by the latter, and making a northern and northwestern course, joins the Potomac, and thence the Allegheny river at Pittsburgh, and there they together form the stream which the French called *La Belle riviere*, but which received from the Americans the Indian name Ohio. Oh, what a grand stream that Ohio was when first heaved by the white man. It was no more than a muddy stream, mirroring in its turbid waters the surrounding hills, and a smoothly-flowing bosom that the grand forest trees bent over it in seeming adoration. But the axe laid low the trees; populations crowded the banks; the river became alive with boats; it was no longer a peaceful stream, but a highway of commerce, polluted with the sewage of hundreds of slovenly towns. Exposure by evaporation reduces its volume to a contemptible stage during a long season of the year, and feeble and foul, it moves along defiled and scandalized, which at one time caused the French, who are the keenest appreciators of loveliness, to call it "the beautiful river," and involved all beholders in enchantment—an insensibility to all other recollections of interesting things.

Now, the lover of nature will readily perceive that the land of which I speak must be a land of interest and of the grandest of the world's wonders. While on the Greenbrier river I learned from one familiar with the history of the country, that the "sink-holes" of a fork of the Cheat river, separated by a narrow divide from Greenbrier river. These "sink-holes"—simple enough name by which they are locally known—are the places in a limestone valley where the stream meets the land, and soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions of this phenomenon along the valley are called the sinks. The valley finally strikes a mountain, through which the water finds its way. It enters by a narrow opening, and the underground passage, soon again to emerge, and yet again to sink and reappear. The several repetitions